

# Willsborough Recorder.

Vol. XVIII.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.  
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1838.

No. 931.

## DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

### Mr. Webster's 2d Speech, On the Sub-Treasury Bill. March 12, 1838. (Concluded.)

And now I pray you to consider, Mr. President, in the next place, what an admirable contrivance this would be to secure that economy in the expenses of Government which the gentleman has so much at heart. Released from all necessity of taxation, and from the consequent responsibility to the People, not called upon to regard at all the amount of annual income, having an authority to cause Treasury notes to issue whenever it pleases,

"In multitudes, like which the populous North poured never from her frozen loins, to pass Rhene, o the Danau."

What admirable restraint would be imposed on Government, how doubly sure would assurance be made for it, that all its expenditures would be strictly limited to the absolute and indispensable wants and demands of the public service!

But, sir, fortunately, very fortunately, a scheme so wild, and which would be so mischievous, is totally impracticable. It rests on an assumption, for which there is not the least foundation, either in reason or experience. It takes for granted that which the history of every commercial state refutes, and our own, especially, in almost every page. It supposes that irredeemable Government paper can circulate in the business of society, and be kept at par. This is an impossibility. The honorable gentleman rejects convertible bank notes, which are equivalent to specie, since they will always command it, and adopts, in their stead Government paper, with no promise to pay, but a promise only to be received for debts and taxes; and he puts forth the imagination, as I have said, so often and so long referred to, that this paper will be kept in circulation in the country, and will be able to perform the great business of currency and exchange, even though it exist in quantities exceeding, by many millions, the demands of Government.

If it be necessary, sir, at this day, to refute ideas like these, it must be because the history of all countries, our own included, is a dead letter to us. Even at the every moment in which I am speaking, the small amount of Treasury notes which has been issued by Government, hardly a fifth part of the annual revenue—though those notes bear an interest of five per cent—though they are redeemable in cash at the Treasury at the expiration of the year—and, though, in the mean time, they are every where received in Government dues, are not only of less value than specie, but of less value, also, than the notes of non-specie paying banks; those banks whose paper is daily denounced here as "rags, filthy rags." In my opinion, sir, the whole scheme is as visionary and impracticable as any which the genius of project ever produced.

Mr. President, toward the close of this speech of September, I find a paragraph in which several other subjects are brought together, and which I must ask permission to read.

Having commended the wise and noble bearing of the little state-rights party, of which he says it is his pride to be a member throughout the eventful period through which the country has passed since 1824, he adds:

"In that year, as I have stated, the tariff system triumphed in the councils of the nation. We saw its disastrous political bearings; foresaw its surpluses, and the extravagancies to which it would lead; we rallied on the election of the late President to arrest it through the influence of the Executive Department of the Government. In this we failed. We then fell back upon the rights and sovereignty of the States; and, by the action of the small but gallant state, and through the potency of its interposition, we brought the system to the ground, sustained, as it was, by the Opposition and the Administration; and by the whole power and patronage of the Government."

Every part of this most extraordinary statement well deserves attention. In the first place, sir, here is an open and direct avowal that the main object for rallying on General Jackson's first election, was to accomplish the overthrow of the protective policy of the country. Indeed! Well, this is very frank. I am glad to hear the avowal made. It puts an end to all suspicions.

It was then, to overthrow protection, was it, that the honorable gentleman took so much pains to secure Gen. Jackson's first election? I commend his candor, in now acknowledging it. But, sir, the honorable member had allies and associates in that rally. They thronged round him from all quarters, and followed his lead. And pray, sir, was his object, as now avowed by himself, the joint object of all the party? Did he tell Pennsylvania, honest, intelligent, straight-forward Pennsylvania, that such was his purpose? And did Pennsylvania concur in it? Pennsylvania was first and foremost in espousing the cause of General Jackson. Every body knows she is more of a tariff state

than any other in the Union. Did he tell her that his purpose was to break the tariff entirely down? Did he state his objects, also, to New York? Did he state them to New Jersey? Did he state gentlemen from Pennsylvania? What say you, from New York? and gentlemen from New Jersey? Ye who supported Gen. Jackson's election, what say you? Was it your purpose, also, by that election, to break down the protective policy? Or, if it were not your purpose, did you stand—did you know, nevertheless, that it was the purpose, and the main purpose, of the honorable member from Carolina, and did you, still, co-operate with him?

The present Chief Magistrate of the country was a member in 1828. He and the honorable member from Carolina were, at that time, exerting their united forces, to the utmost, in order to bring about General Jackson's election. Did they work thus zealously together, for the same ultimate end and purpose? or did they mean merely to change the Government, and then each to look out for himself?

Mr. Van Buren voted for the tariff bill of that year, commonly called the "bill of abominations;" but, very luckily, and in extremely good season, instructions for that vote happened to come from Albany! The vote, therefore, could be given, and the member giving it could not possibly thereby give any offence to any gentleman of the state-rights party, with whom the doctrine of instruction is so authentic.

Sir, I will not do gentlemen injustice. Those who belonged to tariff states, as they are called, and who supported General Jackson for the presidency, did not intend thereby to overthrow the protective policy. They only meant to make General Jackson President, and to come into power along with him! As to ultimate objects, each had his own. All could agree, however, in the first step. It was difficult certainly, to give a plausible appearance to a political union, among gentlemen who differed so widely, on the great and leading question of the times—the question of the protective policy. But this difficulty was overcome by the original declaration that General Jackson was in favor of a "JUDICIOUS TARIFF."

Here, sir, was ample room and verge enough. Who could object to a judicious tariff? Tariff men and anti-tariff men, state-rights men and consolidationists, those who had been called radicals, all thronged and flocked together here, and with all their difference in regard to ultimate objects, agreed to make common cause, till they should get into power.

The ghosts, sir, which are fabled to cross the Styx, whatever different hopes or purposes they may have beyond it, still unite, in the present wish to get over, and therefore all hurry and huddle into the leaky and shattered craft of Chiron, the ferryman. And this motley throng of politicians, sir, with as much difference of final object, and as little care for each other, made a boat of "Judicious Tariff," and all rushed and scrambled into it, until they filled it near to sinking. The authority of the master was able, however, to keep them peaceable and in order, for the time, for they had the virtue of submission, and though with occasional dangers of upsetting, he succeeded in pushing them all over with his long setting pole.

"Ratione conto subigit."

Well, sir, the honorable gentleman tells us that he expected, when General Jackson should be elected, to arrest the tariff system through the influence of the Executive Department. Here is another candid confession. Arrest the tariff by Executive influence! Indeed! Why, sir, this seems like hoping, from the first, for the use of the veto. How, but by the veto, could the Executive arrest the tariff act? And is it true, sir, that, at that early day, the honorable member was looking to the veto, not with dread, but with hope? Did he expect it, and did he rely upon it? Did he make the rally of which he speaks, in order that he might choose a President who would exercise it? And did he afterwards complain of it, or does he complain of it now, only because it was ill-directed—because it turned out to be a thunderbolt, which did not fall in the right place?

In this reliance on executive influence—sir, I declare I hardly can trust myself that I read or quote correctly, when I find, in what I read, or from what I quote, the honorable member from South Carolina, by his own confession, hoping or expecting to accomplish any thing by Executive influence; yet so was it spoken, and so is it printed—in this reliance, or this hope, or expectation, founded on Executive influence, the honorable gentleman and his friends failed; and, failing in this, he says, they fell back on the sovereignty of the states, and brought the system to the ground—"through the potency of state interposition;" by which he means neither more nor less than nullification. So then, sir, according to this, that excessive fear of power which was so much cherished by the nullifiers, was only awakened to a flame in their bosoms, when they found that they could not accomplish their own ends by the ex-

ecutive power of the President.

I am no authorized commentator, sir, on the doctrines or theories of nullification. *Non nostrum.* But if this explanation be authentic, I must say it is not calculated to diminish my opposition to the sentiments of that school.

But the gentleman goes on to tell us that nullification, or interposition, succeeded. By means of it, he says, he did bring the protective system to the ground. And so, in his published letter of November 3d, he states that "state interposition has overthrown the protective tariff, and with it, the American system."

We are to understand, then, sir, first, that the compromise act of 1833 was forced upon Congress by state interposition, or nullification.

Next, that its object and design, so far as the honorable gentleman was concerned in it, was to break down and destroy forever, the whole protective policy of the country.

And lastly, that it has accomplished that purpose, and that the last vestige of that policy is wearing away.

Now, sir, I must say, that in 1833, I entertained no doubt at all that the design of the gentleman was exactly what he now states. On this point, I have not been deceived. It was not, certainly, the design of all who acted with him; but, that it was his purpose, I knew then, as clearly as I know now, after his open avowal of it; and this belief governed my conduct at the time, together with that of a great majority of those in both Houses of Congress, who after the act of 1824, felt bound to carry out the provisions of that act, and to maintain them reasonably and fairly. I opposed the compromise act with all my power. It looked like an attempt to make a new Constitution; to introduce another fundamental law, above the power of Congress, and which should control the authority and discretion of Congress, in all time to come. This, of itself, was a conclusive objection with me; I said so then, have often said so since, and say so now. I said, then, that I, for one, should not be bound by that law more than by any other law, except that, as it was a law passed on a very important and agitating subject, I should not be disposed to interfere with it, until a clear case of necessity shall arise. On this principle I have acted since. When that case of necessity shall arise, however, should I be in public life, I shall concur in any alteration of that act which such necessity may require. That such an occasion may come, I more than fear. I entertain something stronger than a doubt upon the possibility of maintaining the manufactures and industry of this country, upon such a system as the compromise act will give us, when it shall have gone through its process of reduction. All this, however, I leave to the future.

Having had occasion, Mr. President, to speak of nullification and the nullifiers, I beg leave to say, that I have not done so for any purpose of reproach. Certainly, sir, I see no possible connexion, myself, between their principles or opinions, and the support of this measure. They, however, must speak for themselves. They may have trusted the bearing of their standard, for aught I know, to the honorable member from South Carolina; and I perceived last session what I perceive now, that in his opinion there is a connexion between these projects of government and the doctrines of nullification. I can only say, sir, that it will be marvellous to me if that banner, though it be said to be tattered and torn, shall be lowered in obedience, and laid at the footstool of Executive power. To the sustaining of that power, the passage of this bill is of the utmost importance. The Administration will regard its success as being to them, what Cromwell said the battle of Worcester was to him—"a crowning mercy." Whether gentlemen who have distinguished themselves so much by their extreme jealousy of this government, shall now find it consistent with their principles to give their aid in accomplishing this consummation, remains to be seen.

The next exposition of the honorable gentleman's sentiments and opinions is his letter of November 3d. This letter, sir, is a curiosity. As a paper, describing political movements, and exhibiting political opinions, it is without a parallel. Its phrase is altogether military. It reads like a despatch, or a bulletin from headquarters. It is full of attacks, assaults, and repulses. It recounts movements and counter movements, speaks of occupying one position, falling back upon another, and advancing to a third; it has positions to cover enemies, and positions to hold allies in check. Meantime, the celerity of all these operations reminds one of the rapidity of the military actions of the King of Prussia, in the seven years' war. Yesterday he was in the South giving battle to the Austrians—to-day he is in Saxony, or Silesia; instantly he is found to have traversed the Electorate, and is facing the Russian and the Swede on his Northern frontier. If you look for his place on the map, before you find it he has quitted it. He is always marching, flying, falling

back, wheeling, attacking, defending, surprising; fighting every where, and fighting all the time. In one particular, however, the campaigns, described in this letter, differ from the manner in which those of the great Frederick were conducted. I think we nowhere read in the narrative of Frederick's achievements, of his taking a position to cover an enemy, or a position to hold an ally in check. These refinements, in the science of tactics and of war, are of more recent discovery.

Mr. President, public men must certainly be allowed to change their opinions, and their associations, whenever they see fit. No one doubts this. Men may have grown wiser, they may have attained to better and more correct views of great public subjects. It would be unfortunate, if there were any code which should oblige men, in public or private life, to adhere to opinions once entertained, in spite of experience and better knowledge, and against their own convictions of their erroneous character. Nevertheless, sir, it must be acknowledged, that what appears to be a sudden, as well as a great change, naturally produces a shock. I confess, for one, I was shocked, when the honorable gentleman, at the last session, espoused this bill of the Administration. And when I first read this letter of November, and, in the short space of a column and a half, ran through such a succession of political movements, all terminating in placing the honorable member in the ranks of our opponents, and entitling him to take his seat, as he has done, among them, if not at their head, I confess I felt still greater surprise. All this seemed a good deal too abrupt. Sudden movements of the affections, whether personal or political, are a little out of nature.

Several years ago, sir, some of the wits of England wrote a mock play, intended to ridicule the unnatural and false feeling, the sentimentality, of a certain German school of literature. In this play, two strangers are brought together at an inn. While they are warming themselves at the fire, and before their acquaintance is yet five minutes old, one springs up and exclaims to the other, "A sudden thought strikes me! Let us swear an eternal friendship!"

This affectionate offer was instantly accepted, and the friendship duly sworn, unchangeable and eternal! Now, sir, in what manner it ended, those who wish to know, may learn by referring to the play. But it seems to me, sir, that the honorable member has carried his political sentimentality a good deal higher than the flight of the German school; for he appears to have fallen suddenly in love, not with strangers, but with opponents.

Here we all had been, sir, contending against the progress of Executive power, and more particularly, and most strenuously, against the projects and experiments of the Administration, upon the currency. The honorable member stood among us, not only as an associate, but as a leader. We thought we were making some headway. The People appeared to be coming to our support and our assistance. The country had been roused; every successive election weakening the strength of the adversary, and increasing our own. We were in this career of success carried strongly forward by the current of public opinion, and only needed to hear the cheering voice of the honorable member, "Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more!"

and we should have prostrated, forever, this anti-constitutional, anti-commercial, anti-republican, and anti-American policy of the Administration. But, instead of these encouraging and animating accents, behold! in the very crisis of our affairs, on the very eve of victory, the honorable member cries out—to the enemy—not to us, his allies—but to the enemy—"Hold! A sudden thought strikes me! I abandon my allies! Now I think of it, they have always been my oppressors! I abandon them, and now let you and me swear an eternal friendship!"

Such a proposition, from such a quarter, sir, was not likely to be long withstood. The other party was a little coy, but, upon the whole, nothing loath. After proper hesitation, and a little decorous blushing, it owned the soft impeachment, admitted an equally sudden sympathetic impulse on its own side; and, since few words are wanted where hearts are already known, the honorable gentleman takes his place among his new friends, amidst greetings and caresses, and is already enjoying the sweets of an eternal friendship.

In this letter, Mr. President, the writer says, in substance, that he saw, at the commencement of the last session, that affairs had reached the point, when he and his friends, according to the course they should take, would reap the full harvest of their long and arduous struggle, against the encroachments and abuses of the General Government, or lose the fruits of all their labors.

At that time, he says, State interposition (viz. Nullification) had overthrown the protective tariff and the American system, and put a stop to Congressional usurpation; that he had previous-

ly been united with the National Republicans; and that their joint attacks had brought down the power of the Executive; but that, in joining such allies, he was not insensible to the embarrassment of self was dangerous; and that therefore he (that is to say, in September last,) the joint attacks of the allies had brought down Executive power; that the Administration had become divested of power and influence, and that it had become clear that the combined attacks of the allied forces would utterly overthrow and demolish it. All this he saw. But he saw, too, as he says, that in that case the cause, but to his allies and their cause. I do not mean to say that he spoke of personal victories, or alluded to personal objects, at all. He spoke of his cause.

He proceeds to say, then, that never will there be again, so fair an opportunity for himself and his friends to carry out their own principles and policy, and to reap the fruits of their long and arduous struggle. These principles and this policy, sir, be it remembered, these principles, as identified with the principles and policy of nullification. And he makes use of this glorious opportunity, by refusing to join his late allies in any further attack on those in power, rallying anew the old State rights party to hold in check their old opponents, the National Republican party. This, he says, would enable him to prevent the complete ascendancy of his allies, and to compel the Southern division of the Administration party to occupy the ground of which he proposes to take possession, to wit, the ground of the old State-rights party. They will have, he says, no other alternative.

Mr. President, stripped of its military language, what is the amount of all this, but that, finding the Administration weak and likely to be overthrown, if the Opposition continued with undiminished force, he went over to it, to join it; to act, himself, upon nullification principles; and to compel the Southern members of the Administration to meet him on those principles!—in other words, to make a nullification Administration, and to take such part in it as should belong to him and his friends. He confesses, sir, that in thus abandoning his allies, and taking a position to cover those in power, he would require some degree of resolution and firmness. In this he was right. A shock, sir, has been created; yet there he is.

This Administration, sir, is represented as succeeding to the last, by an inheritance of principle. It professes to tread in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessor. It adopts, generally, the sentiments, principles, and opinions, of General Jackson—*Proclamation and all*—and yet, though he be the very prince of Nullifiers, and but lately regarded as the chief of sinners, it receives the honorable gentleman with the utmost complacency; to all appearance the delight is mutual; they find him an able leader, he finds them complying followers. But, sir, in all this movement he understands himself. He means to go ahead, and to take them along. He is in the engine car; he controls the locomotive. His hand regulates the steam, to increase or retard speed, at his own discretion. And as to the occupants of the passenger-cars, sir, they are as happy a set of gentlemen as one might desire to see, of a summer's day. They feel that they are in progress; they hope they shall not be run off the track; and when they reach the end of their journey, they desire to be thankful!

The arduous struggle is now all over. Its richest fruits are all reaped: Nullification embraces the Sub-Treasuries, and oppression and usurpation will be heard of no more.

On the broad surface of the country, sir, there is a spot called "the Hermitage." In that residence is an occupant very well known, and not a little remarkable both in person and character. Suppose, sir, the occupant of the Hermitage were now to open that door, enter the Senate, walk forward, and look over the Chamber to the seats on the other side. Be not frightened, gentlemen, it is but fancy's sketch. Suppose he should thus come in among us, sir, and see into whose hands has fallen the chief support of that Administration, which was, in so great a degree, appointed by himself, and which he fondly relied on to maintain the principles of his own. If gentlemen were now to see his steady military step, his erect posture, his compressed lips, his firmly knitted brow, and his eye full of fire, I cannot help thinking, sir, they would all feel somewhat queer. There would be, I imagine, not a little awkward moving and shifting in their seats. They would expect soon to hear the roar of the lion, even if they did not feel his paw.

I proceed, sir, to the speech of the honorable member, delivered on the 15th of February last, in which he announces propositions, respecting the constitutional power of Congress, which, if they can be maintained, must necessarily give a new direction to our legislation, and would

go far towards showing the necessity of the present bill.

The honorable member, sir, insists that Congress has no right to make general deposits of the public revenues in banks; and he denies, too, that it can authorize the reception of any thing but gold and silver in the payment of debts and dues to the Government.

These questions, sir, are questions of magnitude, certainly, and, since they have been raised, ought to be answered. They may be considered together. Allow me in the first place, however, to clear them from some extraneous matter. The honorable member puts the first question thus:—Have we the right to make deposits in the banks, in order to bestow confidence in them, with a view to enable them to resume specie payments? And, by way of illustration, asks the further question, Whether Government could constitutionally bestow on individuals, or a private association, the same advantages, in order to enable them to pay their debts? But this I take not to be the question. The true inquiry is, May not Congress authorize the public revenue, in the intervening time between its receipt and its expenditure, to be deposited in banks, for the general purpose of safe-keeping, in the same way as individuals deposit their own money? And if this mode of safe-keeping be attended with incidental advantages, of considerable importance to the community, is not that a reason which may properly govern the discretion of Congress in the case? To benefit the banks, or to benefit the community, is, in this case, not the main object; it is only the incident; and as to the case put for illustration, it would not be expected of Congress, certainly, to make deposits with individuals with a view, principally, of enabling such individuals to pay their debts; it might, nevertheless, be very competent to Congress, in some cases, and a very proper exercise of its power, to deposit money, even with individuals, in such manner as that it might be advantageous to the depository. This incidental or consequential advantage results, often, from the nature of the transaction, and is inseparable from it. It may always be enjoyed, more or less, by any one, who holds public money for disbursement. In order to the necessary exercise of any of its powers, Government doubtless may make contracts with banks or other corporations as well as with individuals. If it has occasion to buy bills of exchange, it may buy them of banks. If it has stock or Treasury notes to sell, it may sell to banks, as the Secretary has lately proposed. It may employ banks, therefore, at its discretion, for the keeping of the public moneys, as those moneys must be kept somewhere. It can no more need a specific grant of power in the Constitution for such a purpose, than one merchant, becoming agent for another to receive and pay out money, would need a particular clause in his authority, enabling him to use banks for these purposes as other persons use them. No question has ever been raised in this Government about the power of Congress to authorize such deposits. Mr. Madison, in opposing the first bank charter in 1791, argued strenuously, that a Bank of the United States was not necessary to Government as a depository of the public moneys, because, he insisted, its use could be supplied by other banks. "This sufficiently shows his opinion. And in 1800, Congress made it the duty of the collectors of customs to deposit bonds for duties in the bank and its branches for collection."

When the charter of the first bank expired, in 1811, almost every gentleman who opposed its renewal contended that it was not necessary for the purpose of holding deposits of revenue, because state banks could answer all such purposes equally well. A strong and prevailing tone of argument runs through all the speeches on that occasion, tending to this conclusion, viz. that government may derive from state banks all the benefit which a Bank of the United States could render. In 1816, when the charter of the last bank was granted, it contained, as originally presented, no provision for making the public deposits in the bank. The bill was probably drawn, in this particular, from the model of the first charter, in which no such clause was contained, without adverting to the law of 1800; but a section was introduced, on my motion, making it the duty of collectors to deposit the public moneys in the bank and its branches. It was this section of the law which some of us thought was violated by the removal of the deposits. The main object of the deposit bill of 1833, as we know, was to regulate deposits of the public money with the state banks; so that, from the commencement of the government to the present time, nobody has thought of making any question of the constitutional power of Congress to make such arrangements.

The gentleman's other proposition, and which he lays down with still more confidence and emphasis, is, that Congress cannot, constitutionally, authorize the receipt of bank notes, though they be notes of specie-paying banks, in payment of debts to the government; because, he says, that would make them money; and if we make them money, then we are



bound to control and regulate that money. Most certainly, sir, I agree with the honorable member, that when bank notes become money we are bound to control and regulate them. I thank him for this admission; since it goes a great way to support that proposition, for which I have been contending. That bank notes have become money in fact, that they answer the uses of money, that, in many respects, the law treats them as money, is certain. Why, then, are we not already bound to control and regulate them? The gentleman will say, because we have not, ourselves, made them money. But is that any answer? If they have become money in fact, they require the same regulation, and we have the same authority to bestow it, as if they had acquired that character by any act of our own: because our power is general; it is to take care of the money of the country, and to regulate all the great concerns of commerce.

But let us see how this opinion of the honorable member stands upon the authorities in our own history.

When the first bank was established, the right of Congress to create such a corporation was, as we all know, very much disputed. Large majorities, however, in both Houses, were of opinion that the right existed, and they therefore granted the charter; and in this charter there was an express provision that the bills of the bank should be receivable in all payments to government. Those who opposed the bank did not object to this clause; on the contrary, they went even much farther; and Mr. Madison expressly insisted that Congress might grant or refuse to state banks, the privilege of having their notes received in revenue. In 1791, therefore, men of all parties supposed that Congress, in its discretion, might authorize the receipt of bank notes. The same principle was incorporated into the bank charter of 1816; indeed, it was in the bill which the gentleman himself reported; and it passed without objection from any quarter. But this is not all. Mr. President, let us look into the proceedings of the session of 1815-16, a little more closely. At the commencement of that session, Mr. Madison drew our attention to the state of the currency; by which he meant the paper currency of the country, which was then very much disordered, as the banks had suspended specie payment during the war, and had not resumed. Early in the progress of the session, the honorable member from South Carolina moved that this part of the message should be referred to a select committee. It was so ordered. The committee was raised, and the honorable gentleman placed at its head. As chairman of the committee, he introduced the bank bill, explained it, defended it, and carried it triumphantly through the House, having in the provision which I have before mentioned.

But there is something more. At the same session the gentleman introduced the bill for the further collection of the revenue, to which I have already referred, and in which bill he carried the receivability of bank notes much further, and provided that notes of any bank or banks which were payable and paid on demand, in specie, might be allowed and accepted in all payments to the United States. So that the honorable gentleman himself drew, with his own pen, the very first legal enactment in the history of this government, by which it was provided that the notes of state banks should be considered and treated as money at the treasury. Still further, sir, the bill containing this provision did not pass the House; and as I deemed some provision necessary, indispensably necessary, for the state of things then existing, I introduced, I think the very next day after the failure of the honorable gentleman's bill, three resolutions. The two first were merely declaratory, asserting that all duties, taxes, and imposts, ought to be paid in the legal currency of the United States; and that the revenues of the United States ought to be collected and received in the legal currency, or in treasury notes, or the notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided.

These two resolutions I agreed to waive, as it was thought they were not essential, and that they might imply some degree of censure upon past transactions. The third resolution was in these words: "And resolved, further, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, required and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as aforesaid; and that from and after the 1st day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as aforesaid."

The Senate will perceive that, in this resolution of mine, there was no provision whatever for receiving bank notes, except of the Bank of the United States, according to its charter. Well, what happened there? Why, sir, if you look into the National Intelligencer of a succeeding day, you will find it stated, that Mr. Calhoun moved to amend Mr. Webster's resolution by "extending its provisions to the notes of all banks which should, at the time specified therein, pay their notes in specie on demand."

The amendment was opposed, and for a time defeated, but it was renewed, and finally prevailed. It was incorporated into the resolution, became part of the law of the land, and so remains at this very moment. Sir, may I not now say to the honorable member, that if the Constitution of the country has been violated by treating bank notes as money—"Thou art the man!"

How is it possible, sir, the gentleman could so far forget his own agency in these most important transactions, as to stand up here, the other day, and with an air not only of confidence but defiance, say: "But I take a still higher ground, I strike at the root of the mischief. I deny the right of this Government to treat bank notes as money in its fiscal transactions. On this question I never have before committed myself, though not generally disposed to abstain from forming or expressing opinions."

I will only add, sir, that this reception and payment of bank notes was expressly recognized by the act of the 14th April, 1836, by the deposit act of June of that year, and by the bill which passed both Houses in 1837, but which the President did neither approve nor return. In all these acts, so far as I know, the honorable member from South Carolina himself concurred.

So much for authority.

But now, sir, what is the principle of construction upon which the gentleman relies to sustain his doctrine? "The genius of our Constitution," he says, "is opposed to assumptions of power." This is undoubtedly true: no one can deny it. But he adds, "whatever power it gives, is expressly granted."

But I think, sir, this by no means follows from the first proposition, and cannot be maintained. It is doubtless true that no power is to be assumed; but then powers may be inferred, or necessarily implied. It is not a question of assumption, it is not a question of fair, just, and reasonable inference. To hold that no power is granted and no means authorized, but such as are granted or authorized by express words, would be to establish a doctrine that would put an end to the Government. It could not last through a single session of Congress. If such opinions had prevailed in the beginning, it never could have been put in motion, and would not have drawn its first breath. My friend near me, from Delaware, has gone so fully and so ably into this part of the subject, that it has become quite unnecessary for me to pursue it. Where the Constitution confers on Congress a general power, or imposes a general duty, all other powers necessary for the full exercise of that general power, and for fulfilling that duty, are implied, so far as there is no prohibition. We act every day upon this principle, and could not carry on the Government without it. Under the power to coin money, we build expensive mints—fill them with officers—punish such officer for embezzlement—buy bullion—and exercise various other acts of power.

The Constitution says that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in certain courts. Under this general authority we not only establish such courts, but protect their records by penalties against forgery, and the purity of their administration by punishing perjuries.

The Department of the Post Office is another, and signal instance, of the extent and necessity of implied powers. The whole authority of Congress over this subject is expressed in a very few words; they are merely "to establish post offices and post roads." Under this short and general grant, laws of Congress have been extended to a great variety of very important enactments, without the specific grant of any power whatever, as any one may see who will look over the post office laws. In these laws, among other provisions, penalties are enacted against a great number of offences; thus deducting the highest exercise of criminal jurisdiction, by reasonable and necessary inference, from the general authority. But I forbear from traversing a field already so fully explored.

There are one or two other remarks, sir, in the gentleman's speech, which I must not entirely omit to notice.

In speaking of the beneficial effects of this measure, one, he says, would be, that "the weight of the banks would be taken from the side of the tax-consumers, where it has been, from the commencement of the government, and placed on the side of the tax-payers." This great division of the community necessarily grows out of the fiscal action of the government.

Sir, I utterly deny that there is the least foundation, in fact, for this distinction. It is an odious distinction, calculated to inspire envy and hatred; and being, as I think wholly groundless, its suggestion, and the endeavour to maintain it, ought to be resisted, and repelled. We are all tax-payers in the United States, who use articles on which imposts are laid; and who is there that is excused from this tax, or does not pay his proper part of it, according to his consumption? Certainly no one.

On the other hand, who are the tax-consumers? Clearly, the Army, the Navy, the laborers on public works, and other persons in Government employment. But even these are not idle consumers; they are agents of the government and of the people. Pensioners may be considered as persons who enjoy benefit from the public taxes of the country, without rendering present service in return; but the legal provision for them stands on the ground of previous merits, which none deny. If we had a vast national debt, the annual interest of which was a charge upon the country, the holders of this debt might be considered as tax-consumers. But we have no such debt. If the distinction, therefore, which the gentleman states, exists anywhere, most certainly it does not exist here. And I cannot but

exceedingly regret that sentiments and opinions should be expressed here, having so little foundation, and yet so well calculated to spread prejudice and dislike, far and wide, against the government and institutions of the country.

But, sir, I have extended these remarks already to a length for which I find no justification but in my profound conviction of the importance of this crisis in our national affairs. We are, as it seems to me, about to rush madly from our proper spheres. We are to relinquish the performance of our own incumbent duties; to abandon the exercise of essential powers, confided by the Constitution to our hands, for the good of the country. This was my opinion in September—it is my opinion now. What we propose to do, and what we omit to do, are, in my judgment, likely to make a fearful, perhaps a fatal inroad upon the city of commerce between these states, as well as to embarrass and harass the employments of the people, and to prolong existing evils.

Sir, whatever we may think of it now, the Constitution had its immediate origin in the conviction of the necessity for this uniformity or identity, in commercial regulations.

The whole history of the country, of every year and every month, from the close of the war of the Revolution to 1789, proves this. Over whatever other interests it was made to extend, and whatever other blessings it now does, or hereafter may, confer on the millions of free citizens who do or shall live under its protection; even though, in time to come, it should raise a pyramid of power and grandeur, whose apex should look down on the loftiest political structures of other nations and other ages, it will yet be true that it was itself the child of pressing commercial necessity. Unity and identity of commerce among all the states was its seminal principle. It had been found absolutely impossible to excite or foster enterprise in trade, under the influence of discordant and jarring state regulations. The country was losing all the advantages of its position. The Revolution itself was beginning to be regarded as a doubtful blessing. The ocean before us was a barren waste. No American canvass whitened its bosom—no keels of ours ploughed its waters. The journals of the Congress of the Confederation show the most constant, unceasing, unwearied, but always unsuccessful appeals to the states and the people, to renovate the system, to infuse into that Confederation at once a spirit of union and a spirit of activity, by conferring on Congress the power over trade. By nothing but the perception of its indispensable necessity—by nothing but their consciousness of suffering from its want, were the states and the people brought, and brought by slow degrees, to invest this power in a permanent and competent government.

Sir, harken to the fervent language of the old Congress, in July, 1785, in a letter addressed to the states, prepared by Mr. Monroe, Mr. King, and other great names, now transferred from the lists of living men, to the records which carry down the fame of the distinguished dead. The proposition before them, the great objects to which they so solicitously endeavored to draw the attention of the states, was this, viz: that "the United States, in Congress assembled, should have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade of the states, as well with foreign nations as with each other."

This, they say, is urged upon the states by every consideration of local as well as of federal policy; and they beseech them to agree to it, if they wish to promote the strength of the Union, and to connect it by the strongest ties of interest and affection.

In the same spirit, and for the same end, was that most important resolution which was adopted in the House of Delegates of Virginia, on the 21st day of the following January. Sir, I read the resolution entire.

Resolved, That Edmund Randolph, and others, be appointed commissioners, who, or any five of whom, shall meet such commissioners as may be appointed by the other states in the Union, at a time and place to be agreed on, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to examine the relative situations and trade of the said states; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several states such an act relative to this great object, as, when unanimously ratified by them, will enable the United States, in Congress assembled, effectually to provide for the same; that the said commissioners shall immediately transmit to the several states copies of the preceeding resolution, with a circular letter requesting their concurrence therein, and proposing a time and place for the meeting aforesaid.

Here, sir, let us pause. Let us linger at the waters of this original fountain. Let us contemplate this, the first step, in that series of proceedings, so full of great events to us and the world. Notwithstanding the embarrassment and distress of the country, the recommendation of the old Congress had not been complied with. Every attempt to bring the state Legislatures into any harmony of action, or any pursuit of a common object, had signally and disastrously failed. The exigency of the case called for a new movement; for a more direct and powerful attempt to bring the good sense and patriotism of the country into action upon the crisis. A solemn assembly was therefore proposed—a general convention of delegates from all the states. And now, sir, what was the exigency? What was this crisis? Look at the resolution it

self; there is not an idea in it but trade. Commerce! commerce! is the beginning and end of it. The subject to be considered and examined was "the relative situation of the trade of the states;" and the object to be attained was the "establishment of a uniform system in their commercial regulations, as necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony."

This is all. And, sir, by the adoption of this ever-memorable resolution, the House of Delegates of Virginia, on the 21st day of January, 1786, performed the first act in the train of measures which resulted in that Constitution, under the authority of which you now sit in that chair, and I have now the honor of addressing the members of this body.

Mr. President, I am a Northern man. I am attached to one of the states of the North, by the ties of birth and parentage, education, and the associations of early life; and by sincere gratitude for proofs of public confidence early bestowed. I am bound to another Northern state by adoption, by long residence, by all the cords of social and domestic life, and by an attachment and regard, springing from her manifestation of approbation and favor, which grapple me to her with hooks of steel. And yet, sir, with the same sincerity of respect, the same deep gratitude, the same reverence, and hearty good-will, with which I would pay a similar tribute to either of these states, do I here acknowledge the Commonwealth of Virginia to be entitled to the honor of commencing the work of establishing this Constitution. The honor is hers; let her enjoy it; let her forever wear it proudly; there is not a brighter jewel in the tiara that adorns her brow. Let this resolution stand, illustrating her records, and blazoning her name through all time!

The meeting, sir, proposed by the resolution was held. It took place as we all know, in Annapolis, in May of the same year; but it was thinly attended, and its members, very wisely, adopted measures to bring about a fuller and more general convention. Their letter to the states on this occasion is full of instruction. It shows their sense of the unfortunate condition of the country. In their meditations on the subject, they saw the extent to which the commercial power must necessarily extend. The sagacity of New Jersey had led her, in agreeing to the original proposition of Virginia, to enlarge the object of the appointment of commissioners, so as to embrace not only commercial regulations, but other important matters. This suggestion the commissioners adopted, because they thought, as they inform us, "that the power of regulating trade is of such comprehensive extent, and will enter so far into the general system of the Federal Government, that to give it efficacy, and to obviate questions and doubts concerning its precise nature and limits, might require a correspondent adjustment of other parts of the federal system."

Here you see, sir, that other powers, such as are now in the constitution, were expected to branch out of the necessary commercial power; and, therefore, the letter of the commissioners concludes with recommending a general convention "to take into consideration the whole situation of the United States, and to devise such further provisions as should appear necessary to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union."

The result of that convention was the present constitution. And yet, in the midst of all this flood of light, respecting its original objects and purposes, and with all the adequate powers which it confers, we abandon the commerce of the country, we betray its interests, we turn ourselves away from its most crying necessities. Sir, it will be a fact, stamped in deep and dark lines upon our annals; it will be a truth, which in all time can never be denied or evaded, that if this constitution shall not, now and hereafter, be so administered as to maintain a uniform system in all matters of trade; if it shall not protect and regulate the commerce of the country, in all its great interests, in its foreign intercourse, in its domestic intercourse, in its navigation, in its currency, in every thing which fairly belongs to the whole idea of commerce, either as an end, an agent, or an instrument, then that constitution will have failed, utterly failed to accomplish the precise, distinct, original object, in which it had its being.

In matters of trade, we were no longer to be Georgians, Virginians, Pennsylvanians, or Massachusetts men. We were to have but one commerce, and that the commerce of the United States. There were not to be separate flags, waving over separate commercial states. There was to be one flag—the stars and stripes; and toward that was to be that rally of united interests and affections, which our fathers had so earnestly invoked.

Mr. President, this unity of commercial regulation is, in my opinion, indispensable to the safety of the union of the states themselves. In peace it is its strongest tie. I care not, sir, on what side, or in which of its branches, it may be attacked. Every successful attack upon it, made anywhere, weakens the whole, and renders the next assault easier and more dangerous. Any denial of its just power is an attack upon it. We attack it, most fiercely attack it, whenever we say we will not exercise the power which it enjoins. If then Congress had yielded to the pretensions of respectable states upon the subject of steam navigation, and to the retaliatory proceedings of other states; if retreat and excuse, and disavowal of power had been prevailing sentiments then, in what condition, at

this moment, let me ask, would the steam navigation of the country be found? To us, sir, to us, his countrymen, to us, who feel so much admiration for his services, and so much gratitude for his services, Fulton would have lived almost in vain. State grants and state exclusions would have covered over all our waters. Sir, it is in the nature of such things, that the first violation, or the first departure from true principles, draws more important violations or departures after it; and the first surrender of just authority will be followed by others more to be deplored. If commerce be a unit, to break it in one part, is to decree its ultimate dismemberment in all. If there be made a first chasm, though it be small, through that the whole world ocean will pour in, and we may then throw up embankments in vain.

Sir, the spirit of union is particularly liable to temptation and seduction, in moments of peace and prosperity. In war, this spirit is strengthened by a sense of common danger, and by a thousand recollections of ancient efforts and ancient glory in a common cause. In the calm of a long peace, and the absence of all apparent causes of alarm, things near gain an ascendancy over things remote. Local interests and feelings overshadow national sentiments. Our attention, our regard, and our attachment, are every moment solicited to what touches us closest, and we feel less and less the attraction of a distant orb. Such tendencies, we are bound by true patriotism, and by our love of union, to resist. This is our duty; and the moment, in my judgment, has arrived when that duty is summoned to action. We hear, every day, sentiments and arguments, which would become a meeting of envoys, employed by separate Governments, more than they become the common Legislature of a united country. Constant appeals are made to local interests, to geographical distinctions, and to the policy and the pride of particular States. It would sometimes appear that it was, or as if it were, a settled purpose to convince the People that our Union is nothing but a jumble of different and discordant interests, which must, ere long, be all returned to their original state of separate existence; as if, therefore, it was of no great value while it should last, and was not likely to last long. The process of disintegration begins, by urging the fact of different interests.

Sir, is not the end obvious, to which all this leads us? Who does not see that, if convictions of this kind take possession of the public mind, our Union can hereafter be nothing, while it remains, but a connexion without harmony; a bond without affection; a theatre for the angry contests of local feelings, local objects, and local jealousies? Even while it continues to exist, in name, it may, by these means, become nothing but the mere form of a united Government. My children, and the children of those who sit around me, may meet, perhaps, in this Chamber, in the next generation; but if tendencies, now but too obvious, be not checked, they will meet as strangers and aliens. They will feel no sense of common interest or common country; they will cherish no common object of patriotic love. If the same Saxon language shall fall from their lips, it may be the chief proof that they belong to the same nation. Its vital principle exhausted and gone, its power of doing good terminated, now productive only of strife and contention, and no longer sustained by a sense of common interest, the Union itself must ultimately fall, dishonored and unlamented.

The honorable member from Carolina himself, habitually indulges in charges of usurpation and oppression against the Government of his country. He daily denounces its important measures, in the language in which our Revolutionary fathers spoke of the oppressions of the mother country. Not merely against Executive usurpation, either real or supposed, does he utter these sentiments, but against laws of Congress, laws passed by large majorities, laws sanctioned, for a course of years, by the People. These laws he proclaims every hour, to be but a series of acts of oppression. He speaks of them as if it were an admitted fact, that such is their true character. This is the language which he utters, these the sentiments he expresses, to the rising generation around him. Are they sentiments and language which are likely to inspire our children with the love of union, to enlarge their patriotism, or to teach them, and to make them feel, that their destiny has made them common citizens of one great and glorious republic? A principal object, in his late political movements, the gentleman himself tells us, was to unite the entire South; and against whom, or against what, does he wish to unite the entire South? Is not this the very essence of local feeling and local regard? Is it not the acknowledgment of a wish and object, to create political strength, by uniting political opinions geographically? While the gentleman thus wishes to unite the entire South, I pray to know, sir, if he expects me to turn toward the polar star, and acting on the same principle, to utter a cry of Rally! to the whole North? Heaven forbid! To the day of my death, neither he nor others shall hear such a cry from me.

Finally, the honorable member declares that he shall now march off, under the banner of State Rights! March off from whom? March off from what? We have been contending for great principles. We have been struggling to maintain the liberty and to restore the prosperity of the country; we have made these struggles here, in the national councils, with the old flag, the true American flag, the Eagle, and the Stars and Stripes, waving over the Chamber in which we sit. He now tells us, however, that he marches

off under the state-rights banner! Let him go. I remain. I am, where I ever have been, and ever mean to be. Here, standing on the platform of the general Constitution—a platform broad enough, and firm enough, to uphold every interest of the whole country—I shall still be found. Intrusted with some part in the administration of that Constitution, I intend to act in its spirit, and in the spirit of those who framed it. Yes, sir, I would act as if our fathers who formed it for us, and who bequeathed it to us, were looking on us—as if I could see their venerable forms, bending down to behold us, from the abodes above. I would act, too, sir, as if that long line of posterity were also viewing us, whose eye is hereafter to scrutinize our conduct.

Standing thus, as in the full gaze of our ancestors, and our posterity, having received this inheritance from the former, to be transmitted to the latter, and feeling, that if I am born for any good, in my day and generation, it is for the good of the whole country, no local policy, or local feeling, no temporary impulse, shall induce me to yield my foothold on the Constitution and the Union. I move off, under no banner, not known to the whole American People, and to their Constitution and laws. No, sir, these walls, these columns

From their firm base as soon as I. I came into public life, sir, in the service of the United States. On that broad altar, my earliest, and all my public vows, have been made. I propose to serve no other master. So far as depends on any agency of mine, they shall continue united States; united in interest and in affection; united in every thing in regard to which the Constitution has decreed their union; united in war, for the common defence, the common renown, and the common glory; and united, compacted, knit firmly together in peace, for the common prosperity and happiness of ourselves and our children.

MR. GRAVES.

Mr. Graves, who was one of the principals in the late Washington Duel, made some remarks while the Report of the Committee was under discussion in the House, from which we make the following striking extract. *Ral. Reg.*

"I should do injustice to myself were I to conclude without saying that I was not conscious at the time that I had invaded the privileges of this House. I thought I was especially careful to preserve them. I find, however, that, being connected with a duel, either as principal or second, when a member is a principal, technically involves all alike in a breach of privilege. Sir, I was involved in the commencement of this unfortunate affair innocently. I never conceived it possible that such consequences would have devolved on me, when I consented to become the bearer of that ill-fated note, otherwise I should never have taken on myself the task. I am not, and never have been, the advocate of the anti-social and unchristian practice of duelling. I have never, up to this day, fired a pistol. Nor, until the day I went to the field, did I ever take any weapon in my hand in the view of a duel. Public opinion is practically the paramount law of the land; every other law, both human and divine, ceases to be observed; yes, withers and perishes in contact with it. It was this paramount law of this nation and this House that forced me, under the penalty of dishonor, to subject myself to the code which impelled me unwillingly into this tragical affair. Upon the heads of this nation, and at the doors of this House, rests the blood with which my unfortunate hands have been stained."

The Moselle.—A letter from Cincinnati to a gentleman of this city, gives in effect the following statement of the cause of the explosion on board the Moselle. The Ben Franklin steamboat, celebrated for speed, had started just before her. The Captain of the Moselle being anxious to pass the Franklin, gave orders that no steam should be let off while lying too. The engineers remonstrated, but in vain. One of them opened the furnace doors to diminish the heat, at which the captain became very angry and had them closed. The engineer seeing this, and anticipating the result, stepped on board a raft which lay alongside, and the moment after the Moselle put off, the correctness of his judgment was verified by the awful catastrophe. The engineer, who was mortally wounded, is said to have made this statement just before his death. *Poulson.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The Passengers on board of three Steam Boats, in company lately, on the Mississippi, amused themselves by voting for a President of the United States—which produced the following results:

Vote of the Steamer Tremont.

Henry Clay,	19
Daniel Webster,	5
Wm. Henry Harrison,	8
Martin Van Buren,	11

Vote of the Steamer Tempest.

Henry Clay,	35
Daniel Webster,	2
Wm. Henry Harrison,	1
Martin Van Buren,	4

Vote of the Steamer Swiss Boy.

Henry Clay,	16
Daniel Webster,	11
Wm. Henry Harrison,	1
Martin Van Buren,	4

Aggregate vote for each

Henry Clay,	70
Daniel Webster,	18
Wm. Henry Harrison,	10
Martin Van Buren,	22
For Bank of the United States,	113
For Sub-Treasury Bill,	8





## HILLSBOROUGH

Wednesday, May 23.

Two new Post-Offices have been recently established in this county, viz. Lipscomb's, on the Oxford road, William Lipscomb, Postmaster; and Juno, on the Leasburg route, the Rev. Daniel W. Kerr, Postmaster.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in Hillsborough on the first Wednesday in June.

It is reported that Texas has formed a treaty with England, and that her independence will be forthwith acknowledged by that government. In consequence of this arrangement with England, it is said, the Texan government has resolved to withdraw her application for admission into this union. This result appears to be regretted by some of our contemporaries; but we are disposed to consider it a fortunate circumstance. It may well be questioned whether under any circumstances a farther extension of our territory would be productive of happy results; but in the present case we feel quite sure that the benefits which might be derived from the connexion, would not counterbalance the evil which would flow from the discontent which her admission into the Union would produce. At any rate we are not disposed to censure our government for not adopting with more eager haste the proposed annexation. If we had before been in favor of the annexation, this sudden withdrawal of the application by Texas, immediately after obtaining the countenance and support of England, would have changed our views; because it seems to indicate that the acquisition of help to resist the force of Mexico was the main object, and not attachment to our Union. Attachment to the Union we consider among the first of political virtues; and to receive a new state without this attachment, might prove to be worse than putting new cloth into an old garment; discontent and nullification might arise, a division ensue, and the new, taking from the old, would make the rent worse than before.

**Virginia Elections.**—It seems that our account last week of the Congressional election in Mr. Patton's district was not complete. The Sheriff of the district, it is now said, had a second meeting, and after an examination of the law and all the circumstances attending the election held in Greene county, came to the conclusion that, however informally the polls may have been held, there was no sufficient ground to withhold the return from Col. Banks, whom they have declared duly elected, by a majority of thirteen votes.

The returns are not yet complete for members of the Legislature; but from what is known, it is supposed there will be something like a tie on joint ballot, though the Whigs will have a large majority in the House of Delegates.

**Mississippi.**—Accounts from Mississippi render it pretty certain that Messrs. Prentiss and Word, the Whig candidates, have been elected by a handsome majority.

## CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives, after some twenty days' debate, have laid on the table the reports of the select committee on the subject of the late duel, and ordered them to be printed. The motion to lay on the table was decided by yeas 102, nays 79; to print the reports, yeas 123, nays 74; to print the evidence and journal, yeas 180, nays 4.

Since the duel report was laid on the table, the House has been principally engaged in debating the ways and means to keep the wheels of Government in motion. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury communicated to the House, shows that on the 10th inst. there was but about five hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars in the treasury; and consequently, that the department was "exposed weekly and almost daily to be deprived of the whole of its available means, and the credit of the Government to be injuriously affected, both at home and abroad."

The means proposed to relieve the necessities of the Treasury, was to authorize the re-issue of treasury notes under the law of the last session; the Whigs preferred to make a loan directly and properly, rather than thus to make a govern-

ment paper currency. The bill to authorize the re-issue of treasury notes was passed by the casting vote of the Speaker, the House being equally divided.

A bill has passed the Senate authorizing the Secretary to sell the bonds given by the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States for stock held by the Government in the late Bank of the United States, due in September next, and September 1839. The amount of the two bonds is about five millions of dollars. It may be worth a remark, that notwithstanding all the efforts of the Globe to decry the credit of the Bank of the United States and to induce the country to believe that it is insolvent, this bill requires that the bonds shall not be sold for less than their par value, after adding all the interest that may have accrued.

It is stated that Mr. Biddle has made known to the Secretary of the Treasury the willingness of the Bank to anticipate the payment of the bonds to the United States, the Bank having ample means to enable it to do so.

The American Constellation, published at Petersburg, Virginia, by H. Haines, esq. after an interval of about eight months, has again made its appearance. It is to be published three times a week during the session of Congress and the Legislature, and twice a week the remainder of the year, at \$5.00 per annum. Nothing daunted by the many disastrous defeats which his party has sustained, he still continues a thorough-going administration man. We regret his error; but as the late elections in his state show a complete triumph of sound principles, we do not fear to trust his paper among them, and therefore welcome his return to his editorial chair.

Thomas Bradford, esq. died in Philadelphia on the 8th inst., at the advanced age of 94 years. During the revolutionary war he was Commissary General of the Pennsylvania division, and printer to the Continental Congress. At the time of his death, he was perhaps the oldest member of the editorial corps in this country, having commenced the duties of an editor in 1763. He is mentioned in some of the papers, as successor to Dr. Franklin; this is a mistake; he was established in business before Dr. Franklin commenced in Philadelphia.

The Directors of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania have, through their President Mr. Biddle, transmitted to the Mayor of the city of Charleston a donation of 20,000 dollars, in aid of the suffering citizens. Mr. Biddle, in his letter accompanying the donation, states, that the institution during a long series of years had been intimately connected in all relations of business with the community of Charleston, and having witnessed and shared its prosperity, are proportionally afflicted by this sudden reverse of its fortunes.

The Charleston Courier, in announcing the receipt of this donation, says, "we have not words to express our deep and grateful sense of such a noble charity. It will carry comfort where desolation now reigns, and cause the widow's heart to sing for joy."

About 30,000 dollars have been raised in the city of Charleston; and other donations from various parts of the Union, have swelled the amount to near 100,000 dollars.

The Mayor of Charleston has issued a proclamation prohibiting the erection of any building of wood or combustible materials within the corporate limits of the City.

The Pennsylvania Hall, a large new building in Philadelphia, was occupied on Wednesday evening last by Garrison and others, in the discussion of the question of *Abolitionism*, before an audience of some three thousand persons. During the continuance of the lectures the mob out doors became very numerous and noisy, but no injury was done except breaking the glass, as the blinds inside protected the audience. At a quarter before ten the company retired amid the cries and groans of the mob, who blocked up the street on every side. On the following night, at about eight o'clock, the building was set on fire by the mob, and with its contents, totally destroyed.

A letter published in the Washington City Globe gives an account of a destructive fire which occurred in Paducah, Kentucky, a few days since. The Post Office, and the whole block of buildings in which it was situated, were destroyed; and so rapid was the extension of the flames that a very small portion of the contents of the houses was saved. Upwards of 15,000 dollars in cash were destroyed, mostly in United States paper,

**The U. S. Bank.**—The following remarks from the Elizabeth City Phoenix, upon the course pursued by this institution, possesses more justice and moderation than any others we have seen on the subject.

"The refusal of Mr. Biddle to resume, has placed him in an awkward situation; he is blamed by many and understood by few. The Northern Banks looked only to the foreign exchanges in their considerations on the policy of an immediate resumption. The state of the inland exchanges was wholly overlooked. Mr. Biddle, though he may not come up to Bonaparte's idea, that a man with a long nose is the best to transact business—yet he is the only man who properly understands our present situation. Exchange is almost ruinous to the Southern and Western merchant. At this present time Mississippi and Tennessee notes are at a discount of from 25 to 30 per cent. The South and West are largely indebted to Biddle, and it will take another crop to pay their debts. When the old United States Bank wound up, the branch offices were in some cases sold to other institutions, and they have never paid up yet. With such facts as these, with the present state of exchange, a resumption by Biddle would lead to a prostration of the South and West."

At Guilford Superior Court, Nathan Young was sentenced to receive 39 lashes, to remain in the pollory one hour, and be imprisoned twelve months, on a conviction for Forgery. At the same Court, Wm. North was tried for Murder (case removed from Rockingham,) and acquitted.

William M. Anderson, tried at the late term of Cumberland Superior Court, for the murder of James M. Allen, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to be branded, and to suffer six months imprisonment.

Andrew J. Loftis was tried in the Federal Court at Raleigh last week, for robbing the mail, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

We are glad to learn that the apprehensions entertained for the safety of Con. Watkins, of Goodland, have proved to be groundless. A letter was received from him, dated Fulton, Miss., May 1st, containing the gratifying intelligence of his being safe and sound. It was feared that he was among the unfortunate sufferers on board the steamboat Moselle. *Petersburg Intelligencer.*

**Melancholy.**—Mr. David Flow, of Charlotte Co., committed suicide on the 16th ult. by hanging himself with a bridle in his barn. He had been laboring under an alienation of mind for some three or four months.

**Raleigh and Gaston Road.**—This road is now in "the full tide of successful experiment," as far as Littleton, in Warren county—the cars running to and from Petersburg daily. By the 4th of July, upwards of fifty miles will be completed. *Raleigh Register.*

Don Angel Calderon de las Barcas, whose functions as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Spain to the United States were temporarily interrupted, has returned to discharge the duties of that station at the seat of Government. *Nat. Int.*

Governor Gilmer, of Georgia, has appointed Gen. Charles Lloyd to the command of the forces of Georgia, in the Cherokee country. The whole number of his command will be from 2500 to 3500. Gen. F. is required to repair to New Echota, and report to Gen. Scott, at Athens, Tennessee.

The Governor of South Carolina has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature of that State on the 28th inst.

The elegant mansion of Bushrod C. Washington, near Charleston, Va. was, with most of its contents, destroyed by fire on the 8th inst. Loss \$35,000.

**Ship Canal.**—The Legislature of Michigan have passed a bill authorizing the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of St. Maria.

A bill for the repeal of the small bill law has been introduced into the Legislature of Connecticut.

**Steamboat Explosion.**—The steamboat Yazoo exploded her boiler on the 7th inst. while on her way from Mobile to New Orleans. Mr. Keeler, a passenger, who was formerly engineer of the Roanoke, was instantly killed, but no one else was injured.

The match race over the Washington City course, between Decatur and Fanny Wayatt, for twenty thousand dollars, four mile heats, was won by Decatur.

**Snow Storm and Green Peas.**—On the 19th of April, a very severe snow storm occurred in London, and on the same day green peas were selling for eight guineas a peck.

The Portland "Advertiser" contains the following:—Five hundred dollars reward will be given to any person that will stop the WHIG BALL, which is now rolling forward, with increasing velocity. Inquire at the Argus Office, or of Martin Van Buren.

**Cotton Yarns.**—The experiment of shipping Cotton Yarns from North Carolina to the North, has resulted so satisfactorily, as to induce a further shipment of 50 bales, which went forward a few days ago. The price obtained is decidedly better than the same numbers of Northern Yarns sell for.

*Fug. Observer.*

## Democratic Republican Meeting in Orange.

On the 5th day of May, 1838, being muster day at Chalk Level, after the parade was dismissed, a large and respectable meeting was held by the citizens of the neighborhood, to nominate such persons as candidates to run on the Democratic Republican Ticket in Orange County, as they believed were calculated to unite the friends of said party in the County.

Mr. Terry called the meeting to order, and,

On his motion, Samuel Woods, Sen. Esq., was called to the Chair, by the unanimous voice of the meeting. H. Terry, Esq., was then appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chair in a short and appropriate manner; being to nominate and recommend such persons to be run as candidates for seats in the next Legislature of this State, as they believed would truly represent the views and wishes of the great Republican party.

Mr. William Ray then mentioned to the meeting the names of the following gentlemen:

Gen. Joseph Allison, for the Senate; Col. John Stockard, Col. Herbert Sims, Col. B. Trolinger and George A. Mebane, Esq., for the Commons.

The nominations were unanimously approved of by the meeting, and the persons selected recommended to be run on the Democratic Republican Ticket at our next August election.

On motion of Mr. Terry, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the persons nominated, and ascertain if they would accept said nominations.

Whereupon, Charles Wilson, Esq., Capt. William Dixon and Mr. John M. Ray, were appointed.

On motion, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in "The North Carolina Standard," "Hillsborough Recorder," and "Milton Spectator."

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

SAM'L WOODS, Sen. President.

H. TERRY, Secretary.

From the National Intelligencer.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It having been proposed by various meetings of the opponents of the present Administration, in different parts of the U. States, that there should be a General Meeting of Delegates from all the States, for the purpose of agreeing on and recommending suitable persons as candidates for the offices of PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT, at the next election; and a desire having been expressed by several of said meetings that the time and place of holding such meeting should be fixed by the Opposition Members of Congress, those Members have authorized us to announce that, in compliance with what thus appears to be the general wish, they have met and consulted on the subject, and, after due consideration and reflection, they are of opinion that the Borough of Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, is a suitable place, and the first Wednesday in December, 1839, a proper time, for holding a General Meeting for the purposes above mentioned, to be composed of Delegates from all the States, in proportion to their representation in the two Houses of Congress.

## MARRIED,

In this county on Sunday last, by Samuel Strayhorn, esq. Mr. SAUNDERS CATE to Miss SUSAN CHEEK, daughter of the late Mr. John Cheek.

## Weekly Almanac.

MAY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
23 Wednesday	4 57 7	3	First 1 8 47 moon Full 11 40 moon New 23 11 5 moon First 31 2 18 moon
24 Thursday	4 57 3	4	
25 Friday	4 56 7	4	
26 Saturday	4 55 7	5	
27 Sunday	4 55 7	5	
28 Monday	4 54 7	6	
29 Tuesday	4 54 7	6	

## Mount Pleasant Academy.

THE examination of the Students of Mount Pleasant Academy will take place on the 16th of next month, at which time a few select speeches and dialogues will be delivered. Friends interested to attend.

The Fall Session will commence on the 16th of July.

D. W. KERR, Principal.

May 22 21-3w

## For Hire,

A YOUNG WOMAN without children.

Inquire at this Office.

May 22. 21-2w

## Stray.

TAKEN up by James Riley, living nine or ten miles north west from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 27th of April, a Bay HORSE, nine or ten years old this spring, his hind mane and tail, small bell with a rope and collar, and shod all round. Valued at fifty dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

May 4. 19-

Blanks for sale at this Office.

## GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative.

DR. LOUIS OFFEN GOELICKE, M. D. of Germany (Europe), believes the imperishable honor of adding a new and precious doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member), he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz. Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered body; often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs;—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache. An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unbested inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

**MATCHLESS SANATIVE,** whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy,

## CONSUMPTION.

both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS; a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence;—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, by which means the sick chamber, in their pastoral visits often become the happy instrument of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

## GOELICKE'S

## Matchless Sanative,

is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three fold power; and though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—is a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable Grave.

**DOSE of the Sanative,** for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking half or quarter drop.

**PRICE.**—Three and one third six dollars (\$3 33) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufacturing, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using the medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the APPETITE dictates, and not be compelled to force down, against nature, every morsel which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently recommend. NATURE, THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants); and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If she order for the patient water, porter, or a beef steak, regard her voice. In other words, the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink by simply moistening (?) his parched lips, but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason, this is common sense; this is nature.

## A CERTIFICATE

From three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offen Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ERMULLER, M. D.

WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.

ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

## MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German

physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

## Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, esq. of N. York. New York, October 9, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland, Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which I perceived to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her." Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted frame began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and to attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that she owes her life to the Sanative alone; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit. I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave. If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it. Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

## Testimony No. 2.

**GERMAN SANATIVE.** Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city, have in their possession statements of many instances which have already voluntarily been made to them of benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.

## Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post.

**THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.** By an article in our paper to day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

## WARI WARI! WARI!!

Physicians and the Matchless Sanative.

1. Why are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer. 2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFAC-TOR to mankind? Let the public answer. 3. What medicine HAS cured, IS curing, and WILL cure obstinate diseases which the physicians CANNOT cure? Let facts answer. 4. What kind of apple trees are STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer. 5. Why are physicians constantly FELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their day book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanative for a member of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer. "The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a laige dose to a dog, with-out KILLING HIM, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to KILL."

7. Why do some physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice? Answer—that they may have the CREDIT OF THE CURES.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer. 11. Why did a certain physician try to HURE an Editor of a paper to write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS O. GOELICKE, of Germany,) is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discoverer, whose numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail in most of the towns in America.

IN places where there is no Agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

GAB. B. LEA, Agent.

Pleasant Grove, Orange, N. C.

May 22. 21-3w





## YANKEE DOODLE.

From the Cincinnati Express.  
A NEW SONG.  
To Mississippi Martin said,  
I'll brook no new disaster;  
In Jackson's footsteps will I tread,  
And prove that I am master!  
Yankee Doodle, keep it up,  
And follow after Andy!  
For doing all his dirty work  
Out Martin is the dandy!

Said Mississippi, we're obeyed  
The orders which you sent us,  
And hoping he may learn your trade,  
We send you on a "PARKISS."  
Yankee Doodle, etc.

Then Martin swore he would not make  
The bargain on a venture,  
No Mississippi boy he'd take  
Without a full indenture.  
Yankee Doodle, etc.

Said Mississippi, we are sure  
No risk will be incurred, sir;  
To make the 'PARKISS' more secure  
We also give our word, sir!  
Yankee Doodle, keep it up,  
And follow after Andy!  
For doing all his dirty work  
Oh! Martin is the dandy!

## EDUCATION.

An education is a young man's best capital; for a well informed intelligent mind has the best assurance of future competency and happiness. A father's best gift to his child, then, is a good education.

If you leave them wealth, you may ensure their ruin; at the best, you only leave them that which at any moment may be lost.

If you leave them with a cultivated heart, affections trained to objects of love and excellence, a mind vigorous and enlarged, finding happiness pure and elevated, in the pursuit of knowledge, you effect an insurance on their future happiness and usefulness. Unless you bring up the young mind in this way, you cannot with any justice claim for it respect or independence.

Your children must be virtuous, or they cannot keep virtuous society; may, or they will not desire it. They must be intelligent to have them intelligent associates, so they must have habits of industry and sobriety to make the company of the industrious and sober agreeable.

It is in your power to bestow this virtue, this intelligence, and these golden habits. Present them a good model in your own life, and give them every opportunity to cultivate the heart and the understanding. Spare no expense on your school, and put into your children's hands every thing that may encourage or assist them in their mental and moral improvement.

**Corporal Punishment in Schools.**—In a very sensible lecture delivered before the institution for School-masters in Louisiana, on the principles of punishment, and the nature of those adapted to schools, by the director of that institution, the lecturer remarked that the education of a child was wholly different from the training of an animal. Obedience which results merely from fear, is of little value—the great object must be to reach the heart, and excite in the child a true repentance; whereas corporal punishment is considered by the child to be in itself an expiation of his fault. On these principles, the law on public instruction in the canon of Vaud expressly forbids corporal chastisement in the public schools.

## LOVE AFFAIR.

The New York Whig gives a romantic account of a love affair between a member of the New York Legislature and the chambermaid of the hotel where he boarded. She was twenty-two years of age, beautiful and amiable. The legislator was smitten at first sight, and proposed to accompany her to the theatre. She stated she came to the landlord, who advised her to accept the invitation; which she did. At the theatre, the worthy legislator proposed matrimony. The maid refused, giving excellent reasons. She said, his daughters were educated, she was not; she was poor, he was wealthy—he would be subjected to the ridicule of his friends, and his wife had not been dead a year. A few days after he again proposed, and was again refused. Widowers are persevering fellows, and a third time the member was at her feet. He could not resist her unassuming grace and soft allurement. He now offered to furnish her with every thing she might require; but he was again dismissed, or rather she told him to consult his friends. He did so—he consulted many of his brother members—stated his wretched condition, and was advised to leave Albany immediately. Notwithstanding all this, he returned to the fair chambermaid—she reluctantly consented, merely to preserve his senses, and they were to have been married on Thursday night last.

"I WISH I WAS A PIG."  
Among the dry, quiet and philosophical scenes with which Mr. Neal's recent volume of "Character Sketches" abounds, we think this colloquy of a loafer, who had been sleigh-riding and got "spilt," is inimitable.

"It's man's nature, I believe, and we can't help it no how. As for me, I wish I was a pig—their's some reason in being

a pig wot's fat. Pigs don't have to speculate and bust—pigs never go a sleighing, quarrel with their daddies in law wot was to be, get into sprees, and make tarmal fools of themselves. Pigs is decent behaved people and good citizens, though they ain't got no vote. And then they haven't got no clothes to put on of cold mornings when they get up; they don't have to be darnin' and patchin' their old pants; they don't wear no old hats on their heads, nor have to ask people for 'em—cold wittles is plenty for pigs. My eyes! if I was a jolly fat pig belonging to respectable people, it would be tantamount to nothin' with me who was President. Who ever seed one pig a settin' on a cold curb-stone a rubbin' another pig's head wot got chucked out of a sleigh? Pigs has too much sense to go a ridin' if so be as they can help it. I wish I was one, and out of this scrape. It's true," continued Doot thoughtfully, and pulling 'Tipton's nose till it cracked at the bridge joint—"it's true pigs has their troubles like humans—constables ketches 'em, dogs bites 'em, and pigs is sometimes almost as done over suckers as men; but pigs never runs their own noses into scrapes, coaxes themselves to believe it's fun, as we do. I never seed a pig go the whole hog in my life, 'sept upon rum cherries."

"Why Tom, my dear fellow, how old you look!"  
"Dare say, Bob, for the fact is, I never was so old before in all my life."

A wounded reputation is seldom cured.

## Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Geo. Browning, to secure certain debts therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, for Cash, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 29th of May instant,

A TRACT OF LAND lying in the county of Orange, adjoining the lands of Alsey Carroll, George Conely and others, containing one hundred and fifty acres, or thereabouts.

A. MICKLE, Trustee.

May 15.

## Notice.

To Messrs. William Beaver, Cadwallader Jones, Jr., Walter A. Newland, John Newland, Boston Utley, Alfred & Henderson, Alexander Hunter, John Lewis John W. McGee, Allen Oldham, Alexander Cheek, Burroughs Cheek, Jones Watson, Carr & King, King, Watson & Co., Henry Arrington, and Abijah H. Hatch.

YOU are hereby notified, that at the ensuing Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, on the 4th Monday of May 1838, I shall apply to said Court to be admitted to take the oath prescribed for insolvent debtors, and to claim the benefit of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided; when and where you may attend, and oppose said application, if you think proper.

GREEN T. PARTIN.

May 15.

To Messrs. Durham & Clements, N. J. King & John W. Carr, and my other Creditors.

## TAKE NOTICE.

THAT at the ensuing Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, on the 4th Monday of May, 1838, I shall apply to said Court to be admitted to take the oath prescribed for insolvent debtors, and to claim the benefit of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided; when and where you may attend, and oppose said application, if you think proper. Necessity compels me to the course pursued.

T. F. LOURY.

May 7.

## This is the last.

CLOSE your accounts at May Court, by Note or Cash. You will not think hard of this friendly request.

W. T. SHIELDS.

May 8.

## Stray.

Taken up by Albert G. Bird, living twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 1st of May, a Sorrel Mare, with long mane and tail, her right ear cut or bit at the end, five feet high, four years old this spring. Valued at thirty five dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

May 5.

## Stray.

Taken up by Albert G. Bird, living twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 1st of May, an Iron Gray HORSE, five feet and three quarters of an inch high, seven years old this spring, long mane and tail, with leather collar buckled round his neck. Valued at forty dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

May 4.

## Mail Arrangements.

ALL letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock P. M. on mail days.

N. B. The Post Office has been removed two doors north of the Printing Office.

THOMAS CLANCY, P. M.

April 27.

## Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Fadden, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15.

**Bacon and Lard.**  
3,000 lbs. of BACON, and a quantity of LARD,

For sale by ALLEN PARKS.

April 14.

## SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8.

## Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS,

SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY,

QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market; all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27.

THE Citizens of the South Western end of Orange county will apply to our next County Court, to be held in the town of Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in May next, to alter and establish two places for separate Elections for the convenience of the same, one to be at the dwelling house of John Patterson, esq., and the second at the house of Michael Hall, esq., and to continue or discontinue the election now held at Henry Fogleman's, esq., as the Court may think proper.

April 19.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1838.

Jones & Danforth } Original Attachment.

Harrison H. Harris } Original Attachment.

Silas M. Link } Original Attachment.

Harrison H. Harris } Original Attachment.

Marcius Harris } Original Attachment.

Harrison H. Harris }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in these suits is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7.50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1838.

Durham & Clements } Original Attachment.

Thomas A. Wall }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4.50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1838.

Trice & King } Petition, &c.

James Trice }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur, the said petition will be heard ex parte, and decree made according to law.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4.50.

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK containing Ninety Five Dollars, was found by James R. Montgomerie, near Providence Meeting House in this county, and lodged in the Post Office at Albion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive the same.

D. ALBRIGHT, P. M.

Orange county, March 19.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again at the zenith; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall not extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jewellery.



The subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

March Term, 1838.

Joseph S. Thompson, } Original Attachment levied on Land.

James N. Johnston }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of June next, and plead, that judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test, CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4.00.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

March Term, 1838.

The Petition of the minor children (names not known) of John Easley and wife Susanah, who sue by their next friends and father John Easley, Henry Day and wife Catharine, Alexander Ellexson and wife Mary, against James T. Jones, Nancy Jones, the children of Joseph Jones who represent their deceased father, William Jones, Parham Brooks and wife Sally, Stephen G. Jones, David Christopher and wife Lucy, Betsy Anna Jones, Leah Jones and Rebecca Jones.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, the children and heirs of Joseph Jones, William Jones, the children and heirs of Stephen G. Jones, and David Christopher and Lucy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of June next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1838.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$6.50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

March Term, 1838.

Portius Moore, administrator, &c.

vs.

Heirs at law of Judith Oakley, deceased.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs at law of Susanah M. V. deceased, (names unknown) are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said heirs at law of Susanah M. V. deceased, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in March, A. D. 1838.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price of Adv. \$1.75.

Earthenware, China and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,

IMPORTER,

No. 35 Nassau Street, New York.

OFFERS for sale a Complete Assortment in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.

New York, January 9, 1838.

Lemay's Almanacks,

FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

VERY CHEAP.

December 22.

## Tailoring Business.

### REMOVAL.

MR. Levin Carmichael has removed his establishment to the building once occupied by David Yarbrough, esq. as a Dry Goods store, and recently by Dr. Norwood, as a Doctor's Shop. He would take this occasion to return his thanks to the many friends who have bestowed their patronage upon him, and earnestly solicits them to give him a call at his new stand.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and he has excellent Northern workmen to execute his work. Every attention will be paid to his work, and no effort will be spared to please his patrons. He flatters himself that he has generally succeeded in making his work fit; and